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social legislation, according to Mr. Briggs, is divided into two parts—that which affects particular classes of society and that which affects society in general.

The opening chapter in the book gives a brief historical account of social legislation in England; succeeding chapters give with considerable detail Iowa legislation in the codes of 1851, 1860, 1873, and 1897. The body of the book is occupied by a discussion of the state's social legislation since 1897, and considers institutions, the care of defectives, dependents, and delinquents, pensioners, and laborers, the latter with particular reference to the Workmen's Compensation act of 1913, the Child Labor law of 1906, and the Compulsory School act of 1902. There is also a discussion of public-health measures as regards vital statistics, contagion, pure food and drugs, sanitation, and hospitals; public safety, as regards fire protection, road rules, use of explosives, etc.; public morals and domestic relations. The notes and references supplied are ample and well arranged.

Judging by the enumeration and discussion of laws for social welfare, Iowa is a very fortunate state in this particular. However, with this mere enumeration we are not satisfied. We are primarily interested in, first, the enforcement of these laws, and, secondly, their effect. Mr. Briggs, however, has neglected to touch upon these aspects of his subject. Had he done so the book would carry more weight, for it is only through the experience of states with social legislation that wisdom for the future will come.

Income. By SCOTT NEARING. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxvii+238. \$1.25.

In his latest work, Professor Nearing publishes a study of the actual incomes of the wage-earners of the United States, as shown from such official reports as can be had on the subject. The tables used, which include federal and state statistics and public service returns, are incorporated in the book as appendixes.

The author takes the position that income is logically divided into two classes—that obtained as a result of the ownership of property and that which comes from expenditure of human energy. According to his calculations, the wage-earner does not obtain the full share of value which he adds to a product. He deduces from his statistics that the greater proportion of the value added to the product in the course of manufacture goes, not to the man who furnishes the energy that brings about the change in the character of the article, but to the one who controls the capital behind the business.

This condition, according to Mr. Nearing, forces the great majority of American wage-earners to a level of existence below what has been found to be a standard of decent living. Our workers are, as a class, underpaid. Because of this, their efficiency and the efficiency of their children is impaired; so that not only the actual scarcity of high-class positions, but also lack of efficiency and inability to obtain training keeps low-paid workers and their descendants from bettering their condition.

"Despite the superior social value of services; despite the obvious justice of favoring the service renderers rather than the property owners, a system has been established which places a higher stamp of economic advantage upon the ownership of property than it places on the rendering of services." Such a condition, the author argues, cannot last. The time will come when all this will be changed by some sort of revolution; and the laborer will thenceforth get the full value of his labor.

Indian Finance, Currency and Banking. By S. V. DORAISWAMI. Mylapore, Madras: Published by the author, 1914. 12mo, pp. 176+xxxii; 2s. 6d.

British financial policy in India has not been so complete a failure as to warrant such wholesale criticism as is here directed against it. Nevertheless, the author has real grounds for some of the grievances, as anyone at all acquainted with the reputation of the India office will be ready to admit.

The main point of attack is the Indian currency system. Mr. Doraiswami claims that the silver rupee, circulating with a legal tender value nearly twice as great as its bullion value, is an anomaly. He advocates the adoption of a proposal put forward by the Fowler Committee in 1898 to open Indian mints to the free coinage of gold. The fact that the British sovereign is legal tender in India, and may be procured if the country so desires, is not considered by the writer to be of any importance. In fact, he seems to overemphasize the location of a mint, and neglect the existence of an English mint open to the free coinage of gold. Moreover it is an important asset of the present currency that it discourages the hoarding of silver.

There are other interesting suggestions. The author advocates the establishment of an Indian State Bank, to assist the other banks in crises, and to control the money market generally. The management of gold reserves and cash balances in London is sharply criticized—and not without some justification. It seems that more consideration should be given to Indian financial experience by the Finance Committee, and less to London city experience.

The appendices contain a summary of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, Sir James Begbie's note of dissent, and criticisms of the report by Professor Nicholson and "Asiaticus." The material of the book is very poorly organized, but the presentation of the Indian side of the controversy is useful.

Economics and Syndicalism. By ADAM W. KIRKALDY. Cambridge: The University Press; New York: Putnam, 1914. 6mo, pp. xii+140. \$0.40.

The author of this little book has undertaken the task of outlining the evolution of present economic theory and the rise of socialism and syndicalism. Familiar and elementary principles do not seem out of place in a book of this